G. R. S. IX-5]

Previous references.

File No. 694 - 15

1915.

(Inunzai)

Serial Nos. /

Later references.

177-20

Ins 222-25-1-7

" 111-31-1-4

" 214-40-1-8.

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Serial Nos. /

Part B for April-17.

SUBJECT.

Papers relating to the Constitution of a "Inunzai Establishment Fund"

To, Sy. Commrs of Visits, Comptr. to Govt. Inuz Supdt & Members of the Committee. No. 2538-49. Dy. 2-4-17.

Passes orders re the Constitution of the "Inunzai Establishment Fund"

W D 88—G.P.B.—60,000—24-7-16

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

( )

NOTES.

File No. 694-15

FILE HEADING

Papers Relating to the Constitution of a "Mungrai Establishment Fund"

From

No.	Dated	Received

Diary No.	Enclos.	Spare Copies.	Serial No.

BRIEF ABSTRACT OF LETTER.

NOTES AND ORDERS.

G. R. S. III-2)

General and Revenue Secretariat.

File No. 694 of 1915.

Serial No.	
1	No. 2538-49 & 2417, 2 Docs of Delhi, Complaint Case, Mess. Sujit & Narendra Nath Banerjee. Issues arises regarding the constitution of the 'Mazumi Estate Debt Amortisation Fund'.

NOTE—Contn. sheet

Group III Subject
To be studied with CU file
18.1.14

M E M O R A N D U M.

In para 2 of Government Proceedings No. 2057-77/ Muz.652-12-1 dated 16th May 1913, the following subjects were referred to the Committee therein appointed, for study and submission of joint report with definite programme for practical action -

(i) Revision and defining of the powers and duties of Dharmadarsis of Muzrai Institutions and of the various Officers of the Department.

(ii) Revision of establishments and scale of expenditure of Muzrai Institutions in accordance with present-day needs and conditions.

(iii) Improvements and alterations needed in regard to the administration and utilization of temple funds in the light of past experience.

(iv) Arrangements necessary for proper celebration of jatras, fairs, cattle shows etc in connection with Muzrai Institutions.

(v) Creation and maintenance of suitable facilities for the travelling public at first in the cities of Bangalore and Mysore and eventually in District and Taluk head quarters and the more important villages.

(vi) Generally, all matters concerning the improvement and increase of efficiency and utility of Muzrai Institutions in the State.

Along with the report the Committee were also to submit

(a) A complete and up-to-date list of Muzrai Institutions with their endowments in cash, land etc and

(b) A draft Muzrai Manual, including a compilation of all Standing Orders of Government on the subject The list and Manual were to be prepared in the Muzrai Superintendent's Office in the first instance and revised by the Committee before submission to Government.

2. Talukwar lists of Muzrai Institutions enjoying land inams or cash grants from Government were prepared in the Muzrai Superintendent's Office and forwarded to the Deputy Commissioners, inviting their co-operation and requesting them to instruct the Amildars to verify and submit complete information regarding them. The preliminary statements from the Amildars which should have been received at the end of October last have not, to a large extent, yet come in, and it is understood from local inspections and personal enquiries that they are in varying stages of preparation, the subject necessarily involving much labour and close research. After all the statements are received the preparation of a complete and up-to-date list of Muzrai Institutions will be proceeded with.

3. Regarding the compilation of the Standing Orders of Government and the drafting of the Departmental Manual, Mr. B. Ramaiya, Assistant Superintendent of the Muzrai Branch, who was deputed by Government to assist in the work, has just recently joined his duties, and the work will be expedited.

4. In the meanwhile, it would be advantageous to consider the larger issues involved and discuss the

questions of principles to be guided by in the reorganization of the Department, proceeding in the order of the subjects, referred to above.

Revision and defining the powers and duties of Dharmadarsis of Muzrai Institutions and of the various Officers of the Department.

5. Since the Committee was appointed, the Muzrai Regulation has been passed and has come into effect from 1st January 1914. Under Sections 15 and 16 thereof, power is taken to 'appoint Dharmadarsis to manage the affairs of Religious and Charitable Institutions for such term and with such powers as may be prescribed' and to 'frame Rules for the conduct of business among them' and to 'invest Dharmadarsis with the powers, functions and responsibilities of a corporate person, including power to hold and dispose of property and to sue and be sued'; and under Section 17, the Government 'may also appoint a Committee of persons chosen by election or otherwise with such powers of management and supervision as may be prescribed by rules, over one or more religious or charitable Institutions'. A set of such rules is being drafted in the Muzrai Department at the instance of the Legislative Branch and will be submitted shortly for the consideration of the Government.

6. In this connection, a few questions of principle and policy in the supervision and control of the Muzrai Institutions deserve notice. The policy of Government has been to treat the Dharmadarsis as unofficial advisers of the local Muzrai Officers in matters relating to the internal management of the Institutions. The Muzrai

Regulation appears to contemplate the grant of greater powers, functions and responsibilities to the Dharmadarsis, even extending to the treatment of them as corporate persons and a still further demand for extension of such powers is not unlikely. With the history of the management of important and wealthy institutions in the neighbouring British Provinces by Devasthanam Committees and Dharmakartas before us, which is by no means reassuring, great caution will have to be exercised before handing over the more important of our Muzrai Institutions to the sole management of the Dharmadarsis. In regard to them, the safe course would seem to be to reserve the power of control with the local Revenue Officers of Government, the Dharmadarsis continuing as heretofore to be the unofficial advisers in matters of internal management, supervisors of daily routine and auditors of monthly receipts and expenditure.

7. But in regard to the less important Institutions and in view of the fact that the local Officers may not be able to exercise a close supervision over the working of all such Institutions, the balance of advantage may lie on the side of handing them over to the management of private bodies.

8. In deciding upon what Institutions may be so handed over safely for purposes of control and management, the religious Institutions of the State may generally be considered in three classes. The Anna Chatrams may be dealt with separately.

1st class - Those having a total income exceeding one thousand rupees per annum and some others which on general considerations may have to be reserved under the special control of

the Muzrai Department.

2nd class - Those whose income ranges between rupees 100 and rupees 1,000.

3rd class - Those whose annual income is less than rupees 100.

9. As regards the first class of Institutions, actual management may continue, as at present, with the local Revenue Officers assisted by an advisory body of Dharmadarsis, and the existing rules published in Government Proceedings No. 2144-53/Muz.121-05-4 dated 26th February 1910 with certain slight alterations allowed to be in force. With a view to keep the Muzrai Superintendent in touch with the conduct of the Institutions, a copy of the Proceedings of the Dharmadarsis' meetings should be sent to the Muzrai Superintendent by the Amildars. The Muzrai Superintendent may also be authorised to convene meetings of the Dharmadarsis for purposes of exchanging views on matters relating to the Institutions visited by him in his tours. To enable the Dharmadarsis to efficiently dis-charge their duties, it may also be further provided that the Parpattegar or the responsible Manager of the Institution should render all assistance to the Dharmadarsis which they may be called upon to furnish.

10. As regards the second class of Institutions, greater powers may be granted to the Dharmadarsis or Committees appointed under Section 17 of the Muzrai Regulation. Such Dharmadarsis or Committees may be given full powers of management of the Institutions and their properties - short of their actual disposal or conversion - subject to the intervention and control of the local Muzrai Officers in cases of mismanagement or departure from established practice. A scale of expenditure for each Institution should be

fixed for their guidance by the Deputy Commissioner, and they should be required to furnish monthly accounts to the local Muzrai Officers and to generally conform to any directions that may be issued to them by the Deputy Commissioner. In matters of appointments and privileges granted to individuals, a right of appeal from their decisions should lie to the local Muzrai Officers and the decision in appeal of the Deputy Commissioner in the matter should be considered as final.

11. The third class of Institutions may be termed Village Institutions and left to the management of the Village Panchayats where such exist, or to the Pujaris under the control of the Village Officers, the Patel and the Shanbhog. No detailed accounts of income and expenditure need be kept for these, but the Village Officers may be required to submit a simple statement at the Taluk Jamabandi showing the income and expenditure of the Institutions during the year, the condition of the buildings, the proper utilization of their Inam or grant, the satisfactory nature of the worship conducted and the popularity of the Institutions. Where two or more Institutions of the kind are within easy distances of each other and are capable of being clubbed together for purposes of administration, the group may be brought under the second class and administered by a body of Dharmadarsis. If the Institution should adjoin a major Institution falling under class I and is capable of being treated as subordinate thereto, it may be placed under the chief ministerial officer of the latter Institution.

12. The above would apply in the main only to the Hindu Temples and Jain Bastis. As regards the Mohamadan Institutions, the more important of them are already under

Government management, and the existing arrangements as regards the appointment of and definition of the powers of their Nazarin-e-owkoffs may be allowed to continue, at least for the present.

13. The revision and defining of the powers of the various Officers of the Department is a very important matter requiring a thorough examination of all the Standing Orders of Government, and it will therefore be dealt with in a supplemental memorandum.

Revision of Establishments and Scale of Expenditure of Muzrai Institutions in accordance with present day needs and conditions.

14. As regards the Institutions subdivided as first class, as above, the scale may be prepared in the first instance, by the Amildar in consultation with the Dharmadarsis, if any, and submitted for sanction of Government by the Deputy Commissioner after consultation with the Muzrai Superintendent. As regards the second class, the scale may be prepared by the Dharmadarsis in the first instance and sanctioned by the Deputy Commissioner on the recommendation of the Amildar and Sub Divisional Officer. As for the third class of Institutions, it would be unnecessary ordinarily to have a rigid scale of expenditure; but if one were found necessary, the Amildar may himself sanction the scale in consultation with the Village Panchayat or the Village Officers. The scale thus fixed should be open to revision whenever a change in the income of the Institutions or other exigencies render it necessary or expedient.

15. The Abhishekam and the regular Pooja articles and fixed quantities of provisions for the Nivedyam forming

the chief items of expenditure under the Nityakatle should be the first charge upon the income of an Institution. There is a belief current that the virtue of an Institution is proportionate to the quantity of Nivedyam offering. Some amount of consideration has to be given to this belief, and as far as practicable, the quantity of Nivedyam offered should be constant. Daily Puja, at fixed times, with all the enjoined services should be insisted upon. Though not in strict accordance with Agamas, Vara Puja (weekly worship) is being conducted in certain Institutions, owing to inaccessibility, poverty of the Institution or other causes, and this practice will have to continue until circumstances change and the resources of the Institutions improve.

16. Under the Hechukatle would fall the special ceremonies conducted on specified days in a month or a year and Utsavams. The expenses under this head are broadly divisible into two parts, consisting of special services done within the temple, and the secular, consisting of feasts, processions, music etc, for the entertainment of the devotees who resort thereto on such occasions. There seems to be no objection to make fixed money allotments based upon the average of previous years for Hechukatle expenses, and in deciding upon the amounts so to be allotted, it should be distinctly understood that no reduction should be made in the religious portion of the ceremonies and the expenditure under that head should be deemed to be the first charge upon the allotments made.

17. Even more important than the provision for Utsavams, is the necessity for granting adequate remuneration to the Archak or Pujari of the temple, as the very sanctity of the Institution rests upon the proper performance of the worship by a thoroughly fit person. It is becoming increasingly

difficult to find such qualified persons as Archaks, and liberal inducements will have to be provided to secure the services of suitable persons.

18. Further, in fixing the scale of establishments for the more important Institutions, provision will have to be made for services of one or more officiators of the following classes, according to the standing of the Institution and the hereditary nature of the officiators' rights - Parpattegar, Archak, Paricharak, Mantrapushpa, Puranik (including Stotrapata, Veda and Rajasirvada reciters), Swayampaki, Sripada, Bajantry, Kavalgar, Sweeper. And so far as it may be consistent with hereditary nature of the right it ought to be the aim to attach living wages at least to the more important offices (such as Archak, Paricharak, Swayampaki) so as to attract decent persons with fair character.

19. As the Abhishekam, Nivedyam and Puja articles have to be in kind for the quantities to be shown in the scale fixed, a small percentage to cover market fluctuations shoul be added to the actual value of the articles, in fixing the money equivalent. The scale thus once fixed should be capable of being periodically revised, say, in 8 or 10 years or for sufficient reasons.

20. Again, in prescribing the scale of expenditure, a fair margin should be left for the periodical repairs of the buildings and other properties of the Institutions. A reserve of 10 to 15 per cent would not be too much. Wherever practicable, liberal provision may be made for the reading and exposition of the Puranas and other religious books so as to again utilise these Institutions as popular centres whence religious education ought spread to the masses.

21. When the scale of expenditure comes to be revised on such principles, it is not unlikely that cases may arise when Government will have to be approached for help so as to place the Institutions in a position of extended usefulness or to render the service conducted therein more consistent with the needs of the Agamas; and precedents are numerous where substantial relief and recurring grants have been made from State Funds in support of such Institutions in the State.

Government Annachatrams.

22. There are 66 Annachatrams in the State maintained by Government from the Muzrai Budget with tasdiks ranging from Rs. 119 to Rs. 3,692 per annum. Besides these, the Government also maintain two Chatrams outside the State, one at Tirupati in the Chittore District and the other at Benares, besides a temporary feeding establishment at Subrahmanya in the South Canara District during the Subrahmanya Shashti festival. Further, free feeding is also conducted in Siva and Ramanuja Kutams attached to certain temples, but these may be left out of consideration for the present and taken up at the time of the revision of the scale of expenditure of the temples concerned. Apart from these, there are also a number of private or semi-private Annachatrams endowed from private funds or by grants of inams made by Government in encouragement or recognition of charitable deeds, but they do not fall within the purview of the present enquiry, except in so far as their existence in any localities may be recognized in deciding upon the retention or otherwise of Government Chatrams also at the same places.

23. The situation of all the Government Anna

Chatrams within the State would seem to have been determined with reference to the prevailing routes of traffic and pilgrimage, and changed occasionally since. With the advent of Railways and expansion of communications, the internal traffic and the pilgrim routes have been materially diverted, and the Chatrams no longer serve to the same extent the purposes for which they were originally intended. Further, the tasdiks attached to many of these Institutions have altogether become inadequate in these days of increasingly high prices, and what with the fixed Nehmi allowances sanctioned from time to time and what with payments to establishments in cash, the allotments left for actual feeding serve merely for varying fractions of the month, and the Institutions are shut up for the remaining periods, thus in no very small measure frustrating the very object in view.

24. To replace these Institutions on a proper footing and make them answer at least partially the original intentions, more or less drastic revision seems necessary. Some of the important Annachatrams may be retained for the convenience of pilgrims visiting renowned shrines or sacred places and others absorbed and their funds applied partly for improving the more useful ones and partly for encouraging and stimulating the practice of imparting religious instruction so as to minister to the spiritual needs of the public at large, or for the reading and exposition of religious books etc. In so doing, however, great caution will be needed, lest the change be considered revolutionary; and for the present at least the Institutions at District head quarters and at important central stations in the interior not yet opened by Railways may all be retained and gradually improved.

25. A statement showing the Government Annachatrams and their situation and the Institutions which may have to be retained under the foregoing considerations is hereto appended. Lists of private and semi-private feeding Chatrams are also appended for purposes of ready reference.

26. Thus revised the number of such Institutions may be capable of some reduction. It should however be insisted that those retained be placed on the basis of serving the pilgrims or travellers throughout the month and the requisite additional allotments, if any, be the first charge on the savings effected by the absorption of others.

27. Any balance accruing after meeting all such charges, may be made available for effecting such of the following improvements as may be feasible from time to time -

(i) Provision of Puraniks and establishment of a library of religious books at important centres, particularly in the cities of Mysore and Bangalore; the enlistment for fixed periods of itinerant religious teachers to preach in the interior tracts of the State or at fairs and festivals; and grants-in-aid to central orphanages.

(ii) Maintenance, including the pay of small establishments of care-takers of buildings, if any, retained as simple rest houses. And

(iii) Provision of rest houses in places where such convenience do not now exist (Such expenditure however would legitimately fall upon the Local Boards).

Nehmi Allowances.

28. These allowances with a tendency always to grow have to considerable extent crippled the capacity for usefulness of

several of the Institutions. There is no doubt that many of the recipients of these allowances are very eligible objects for State charity. They will all have to be scrutinized and cases of allowances not needed brought to the notice of Government separately. It may not be advisible, even if practicable, to cancel such allowances and set adrift a number of more or less incapacitated people, but a fixed policy of the Government has to be to keep down the number of Nehmidars as much as possible. Where allowances happen to be required for a temple, the Nehmi may be granted as an additional tasdik to the temple. And for purposes of efficient administration the present practice of sanctioning the Nehmi allowances out of any and every Chatram may be discontinued, and all Nehmi grants transferred to the Chatrams at District head quarters, when the exact situation at any time would stand out in bold relief.

29. The Annachatrams thus revised should as a class continue under the supervision and control of Government. A small body of Dharmadarsis may be appointed to superintend the feeding and to see that bona fide travellers and pilgrims - public servants, traders and shop-keepers etc travelling on business being excluded - are alone fed and that no avoidable wastage is committed. The Chatrams may be treated as falling under the first class of Muzrai Institutions and the rules for Dharmadarsis applicable therefor applied mutatis mutandis.

Improvements and alterations needed in regard to the administration and utilization of temple funds in the light of past experience.

30. After the general principles referred to above are considered and enunciated, the details can be worked out by studying the requirements of each Institution individually and fixing the scale of expenditure therefor, at least in the cases of those falling under the first and second classes of such Institutions. Regarding the utilization of temple funds, it is doubtful if the lines indicated for the utilization of surplus savings, if any, accruing from a revision of the Chatram funds may not be considered radical, in view of the general public opinion, apart from that of the advanced school, not likely to endorse the diversion of funds from the objects for which they were originally endowed. The difficulty would be all the more insurmountable in cases of religious institutions, unless the worship is altogether extinct and there are no devotees interested in their resuscitation.

31. As a general rule the institutions in the State are by no means richly endowed, and ordinarily there is very little margin left after meeting the necessary expenditure of the institutions. Indeed it is more often than not the other way, owing to rise in prices and other auxiliary causes. There are, however, Institutions such as at Chamarajnagar, Kalasa, Kigga, Kaladi etc, where some surplus is available after meeting the annual charges. A portion of such savings will be needed for the repairs and maintenance of the buildings etc in good condition, and what will be available thereafter being only very limited, no tangible result can be expected in spreading it over

various utilitarian fields of improvements, but with the certain risk of their being criticized or considered as foreign to the objects of the endowments. On this account, no less than that it may not be quite correct to look to Government financial assistance for the religious advancement of people on more or less sectarian lines, the expenditure of these small savings may have to be confined to recognized lines of religious or semi-religious nature, such as

(1) Encouragement of higher Sanskrit and religious learning by grant of scholarships or establishment of free boarding houses or hostels for Sanskrit students.

(2) Establishment of Patasalas for Vedic learning and particularly for the teaching of Shaiva and Vaishnava Agamas with scholarships and free boarding.

(3) Entertainment of Puraniks for reading and exposition of religious books in temples and important centres of population.

(4) Establishment of free religious libraries under the control of the Puranik or other Muzrai servants.

(5) Entertainment of itinerant preachers to lecture to the masses in the mofussil.

(6) Grant of honoraria to authors of religious works of merit etc.

. . . . . .

<u>Arrangements necessary for proper celebration of jatras, fairs, cattle shows, etc in connection with Muzrai Institutions.</u>

32. Complete information regarding jatras,

cattle shows, fairs and festivals held in connection with Muzrai Institutions has yet to come from the Districts, with details as to their fixtures, the classes and number of people attracted thereto, and the arrangements now made for sanitation and medical assistance etc: and when it is received a scheme will be formulated and submitted in due course. The question of utilizing these occasions to promote objects of public utility has also been referred to the Muzrai Department in another connection for investigation.

33. It may however be stated here generally that the number of jatras appears to be ample and in some tracts more than what is necessary for the recreation and economic needs of the people. The sanitation is usually attended to by the District or Municipal Boards concerned with the co-operation of the local Revenue Officers and temple authorities, and the local Medical and Sanitary Officers not only advise on requisite sanitary measures but also attend and dispense medicine at the more important fairs. Certain amount of wholesome restriction has already been brought about on the indiscriminate sale of intoxicants and licensing of gambling concerns. Watch and ward by the Police is arranged for gratuitously, and in this the hearty co-operation of the Village Police is largely resorted to and availed of. These arrangements which are now made are on the right lines, and further improvements should therefore lie in greater efficiency being insisted upon along them. Provision of temporary lodging places for the people attending the jatras has sometimes been urged for or suggested, but its practicability is questionable, considering the number and variety of such fixtures and the places where

such gatherings are held. Further the jatras are usually held in the dry season, and most of the people attending them are of a class accustomed to accommodate themselves in the open and sustain by preserved food or prepare their simple fare under all conditions.

34. A small fee is usually levied by temple authorities either as ground rent on booths set up or as toll on cattle brought for sale, and the net proceeds after meeting the incidental expenses are credited to the Institution to supplement its slender resources for purposes of its improvements. The District Boards have sometimes claimed such incomes under clause 7 of Section 20 of the Mysore Local Boards Regulation which entitles them to the 'fees for the temporary use of cart-stands and of markets, market sites, village sites and other public places on the occasion of fairs and festivals, at such rates as may be fixed by them'. These collections form in most cases the larger part of the income of the Institutions concerned and their sequestration will cripple their usefulness. Both on this account and because the District Boards as such have had very little to do in initiating such gatherings which are generally the outcome of the devotional instinct of the people, any change in the present practice would be strongly deprecated. It may perhaps be conceded that about a moiety of all incidental expenses for sanitary measures be the first charge upon the collections so made.

35. The holding of cattle shows stands somewhat on a different footing. Clause (b) of Section 7 of the Local Boards Regulation gives the Boards control over 'the institution, holding and management of agricultural shows and industrial exhibitions', and the term

'agricultural show' would include all cattle shows. These shows per se have nothing to do with the Muzrai Institutions, excepting that in most cases they are held at times of jatras to meet the convenience of the pilgrims and the public. At present, these cattle shows are under the control and management of the District Boards and special fees are charged for cattle exhibited which are credited to the Boards who also provide the prizes. This practice is sound in principle and may be allowed to continue.

36. The subject of 'Fairs' treated in connection with Muzrai Institutions is not distinguishable from that of 'Jatras' which has been dealt with above. The ordinary fairs or Santes are seldom held in connection with temple festivals, but are mere periodical gatherings usually held once a week or at larger intervals, for purposes of trade, in certain specified localities and are therefore unnecessary to be considered here.

Creation and maintenance of suitable facilities for the travelling public, at first in the cities of Bangalore and Mysore and eventually in District and Taluk head quarter towns and the more important villages.

37. This subject, in so far as it falls within the purview of the Muzrai Department in connection with the management of Chatrams, has already been dealt with. But in its broad general aspect, it pertains to the District Boards in whom are vested the Statutory powers under this head, clause (c) of Section 7 of the Local

Boards Regulation providing for the control and the administration by the District Boards of 'the establishment, management, maintenance and visiting of travellers' bungalows, musafirkhanas, rest houses and other public institutions'. There are now a number of such buildings under the management of the District Boards distributed throughout the State, and if more buildings have not come into existence for meeting public convenience more largely, it is only a question of paucity of funds. But the signs are distinctly encouraging and favourable as all the Local Boards do realize and have been evincing a lively interest in providing such convenience to the best of their resources.

Generally all matters concerning the improvement and increase of efficiency and utility of the Muzrai Institutions in the State.

38. The relevant points on this subject have been dealt with in their sequel. Certain matters of general applicability, especially relating to the responsibility of the various officers for a systematic inspection of the Institutions, the maintenance of accounts and their periodical audit may now be touched upon. By the Government Order of 7th September 1908, the Deputy Commissioners, Sub Divisional Officers and Amildars are held fully responsible for the Muzrai administration of their respective charges and expected to inspect the Institutions from time to time and see that the endowments are properly applied. The work of inspection has to be definitely apportioned between the various officers and the classification of the Institutions herein suggested may be utilized in preparing a programme. Thus the Deputy Commissioner by himself or through his Sub Divisional

Officer should systematically and at least once in a year inspect the first class Institutions which would only be a few in number, test the capacity and fitness of the servants and scrutinize the accounts and forward Notes of such inspections to Government for information, through the Muzrai Superintendent. The Sub Divisional Officer should inspect all the Institutions of the first class and as many of those of the second class as may be practicable and submit Notes of his inspection to the Deputy Commissioner, copies of the same being forwarded to the Muzrai Superintendent for information. The Amildar should in his turn inspect the first class Institutions once a month and submit reports to his Sub Divisional Officer on matters requiring orders. As regards the 2nd class Institutions, he should make a systematic inspection at least once a year and scrutinize the accounts and submit Notes of inspection to the Deputy Commissioner through the Sub Divisional Officer. As regards the 3rd class Institutions, he must inspect as many of them as may be practicable within the year, but the inspection should be so arranged that all these Institutions should have been visited once at least in three years. No detailed Notes of inspection need be made in this case, but all matters requiring attention or orders should be noted and action taken; and at the time of the Taluk Jamabandi the Amildar should make enquiries of the villagers present on the condition of this class of Institutions and check the statement presented by the Village Officers relating to these Institutions.

39. The Muzrai Superintendent should as a rule inspect most of the Institutions of the 1st class once a year and as many of the 2nd and 3rd classes as may be

practicable. The Notes of his inspection should be forwarded to the Deputy Commissioners, and copies thereof submitted to Government for information. In the Muzrai Administration Report, a section should be devoted to the quantity of inspections performed during the year and the more important defects discovered and set right.

40. Regarding the maintenance of the accounts, it has been indicated that no detailed accounts need be kept for 3rd class Institutions. It ought to be enough to maintain a simple ledger in the Taluk showing the deposits and withdrawals by each Institution, the total balances being shown in the Treasury accounts as Surplus Muzrai Funds of 3rd class Institutions. When any individual Institution has more than Rs. 100 at its credit, it should be given the privilege of opening a Savings Bank account and given a Pass book, as the interest earned will substantially help the Institution in extending its usefulness. Further it will also serve as an incentive to the villagers to make collections for the benefit of their Institutions.

41. For the 2nd class Institutions, as the Dharmadarsis have to be held responsible for the maintenance of accounts, these should be as simple as possible. There may be a Day book of income and expenditure, a Ledger under the main heads mentioned in the sanctioned scale, a Register of properties, moveable and immoveable, and a List of jewels and other valuable articles with their description. A Visitors' book for noting the suggestions of the inspecting officers and other respectable gentlemen visiting the Institutions should also be maintained and extracts therefrom forwarded periodically to the Amildar.

42. As regards the first class Institutions, the accounts should be more elaborate and divided under departments. The forms of accounts have to be gone into separately and considered, if need be, in consultation with the Account Department. The accounts should not only be scrutinized by the inspecting officers, but they should also be submitted for a systematic outside audit once in 3 or 4 years. At present detailed accounts are being maintained in the Comptroller's office in the case of all Institutions now classed as major with an income of and above Rs. 250 per annum. It may be enough to maintain such accounts only in the case of the 1st class Institutions including the Annachatrams.

43. It has been suggested at the Dasara Representative Assembly that a Board of non-official gentlemen should be constituted for one or more Taluks to help the Muzrai Officers in the administration of the Institutions in their charge. In the scheme now proposed, the Muzrai Officers will be relieved of direct executive responsibility over the majority of these Institutions, and they will have more time available for attending to the more important of the Institutions; and besides, as the new Muzrai Regulation provides for a class of Dharmadarsis, any further constitution of advisory Boards might possibly result in some amount of friction between these two classes of non-official bodies. Whenever any outside advice is necessary, the Deputy Commissioners, Sub Divisional Officers or Amildars concerned, would doubtless discuss informally with the non-official members of the District and Taluk Boards any question of importance relating to the Institutions within their knowledge.

44. Another suggestion has also been made for the constitution of a separate supervising agency apart from the Amildar or to help him in the work. An agency of the kind can hardly supplant the Amildar's inspection and will scarcely be necessary under the present scheme. The cost moreover will be prohibitive without any adequate advantage or improvement in efficiency.

45. For carrying on the work of the Muzrai Department, which is one of the most important in the State, in a systematic way, the establishments of the various Muzrai Officers will have to be revised, and placed on an efficient basis. At present there is no uniform practice prevailing. In some Taluk and District Offices certain establishments have been maintained, the cost being borne by certain individual Institutions, while in the other Offices no special establishment of any kind exists. Some of the officials of the Muzrai Superintendent's and the Comptroller's Offices are at present paid out of the funds of Chamarajnagar and Kalasa temples, while other Institutions contribute nothing towards the cost. The whole question will have to be taken up and decided equitably. The various Muzrai Officers will have to be given some clerical assistance, graduated according to the nature and quantity of work devolving upon them.

46. With an exhaustive and accurate list of Muzrai Institutions showing their income, expenditure and other details and a Manual of Departmental Orders prepared for the reference and guidance of officers, a great deal of work will have been done to bring the Department to an efficient working condition. In course of time, it may perhaps be also possible to compile a Directory of at least the more important Institutions with the special

traditions and practices peculiar to them. But the usefulness of the Institutions themselves will always depend in a large measure upon the spirit in which they are worked. It is particularly so in the case of religious Institutions which have to take count of intangible sentiments - devotion, religious fervour, beliefs etc -. Latterly, the devotional element in the Archaks and devotees alike has been somewhat on the wane and services in temples are taken up more as a living than because of a call for duty. With certain honourable exceptions, the Archaks of most of our temples, at least the minor ones, are not quite to the mark. The spread of useful information regarding the meanings and details of worship performed in various Institutions is of first importance, and it can only be done by popular lectures and simple leaflets. With a view to bring home to the Archaks the essentials necessary for the proper conduct of worship in temples, booklets have to be prepared by the Agamiks of the Muzrai Superintendent's Office for service in Vaishnava and Shaiva Institutions, excepting the more important ones which have forms and traditions of their own to follow. These booklets have to be submitted for the scrutiny and approval of learned critics and then published for circulation.

Supplemental Note

Percentage contribution from the income of institutions to meet establishment charges under inspection, accounts and audit.

It may be premised to begin with, that accurate information as regards the income of the various institutions is not available in all cases with any approach to accuracy. Detailed statements were called for from the taluks showing the income and expenditure of all institutions individually. As they were found incomplete they were returned after checking for verification and completion. The figures given in the original statement appended to the note were gathered from these preliminary statements and are thus liable to modification after verification. I have therefore considered it unsafe to adopt these figures for purposes of calculating the resources of this fund on the basis of which sanction to a scale of recurring expenditure is to be asked.

Kuds I, II, III & IV
~~Statement A.~~

A more reliable but perhaps a too cautious statement has been prepared on the basis of periodical returns received and other information available in the office which shows a much more modest figure as the total income of the major institutions. This may be accepted for the present as fairly accurate for purposes of calculating the approximate income available from percentage contribution.

It is proposed at present to include only the Hindu and Mahommedan religious institutions with

an income of more than Rs.1000/-, the Palace Muzrai institutions being excepted, and the Chattrams within the State which even at present largely contribute to the pay of the establishment maintained in many of the Taluks. There are a number of Mathas under Government management such as Vyasaraya, Sivaganga etc., and in many of these cases some special establishment is maintained from the Matt funds for clerical work and it may not be found expedient to charge them once again for management though it may not be inequitable to charge a smaller percentage for this purpose. Under the Court of Wards in Madras it would appear that a charge of $2\frac{1}{2}\%$ on the income of estates is made for supervision. Pending definite orders on this point I have omitted these institutions from consideration.

First Member's remarks.

If whole separate establishment is ~~maintained~~ paid for by funds, no further charge otherwise 3 P.C. would be fair.

The difficulty in the case of minor institutions lies, as it was pointed out, in that in a large number of cases the services are rendered in return for temple lands under enjoyment and it may be difficult to recover a cash contribution. The subject requires further investigation and pending a more detailed enquiry it is not considered safe to accept any figure as representing the aggregate income of these institutions from which a percentage contribution may be levied. An attempt was, however, made to make a list of institutions with an income of Rs.500/- and above which may at least be considered as worked on a cash basis and their number comes up to 63 with an aggregate income of Rs.38,784/-.

Statement D

Taking for the present the major institu

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institutions and the Chattrams as the contributories to this fund, the income realized will be nearly Rs.15,000/- on a 5% basis. (Vide abstract A.) Out of this for purposes of safety a margin of 25% should be left out as representing institutions who save very little year by year and a small allowance may also be made for the case of institutions from which a levy of contribution is considered inexpedient. Per contra there are a number of institutions who have a recurring surplus of more than Rs.1000/- a year and it is a question whether they should not contribute according to their capacity. However for purposes of the present note, it may be safely assumed that the Fund will have an assured receipt of Rs.10,000/- a year and its distribution is considered below.

Vide list V

Statement B exhibits the staff which is now maintained and the funds from which the cost is met. It will be seen that at present a sum of Rs.6,231/- is contributed from a few of the institutions. When the new fund is started these contributions will be set free for the benefit of the institutions concerned which will thereafter pay only the fixed percentage on the income.

Statement C shows the lines on which the estimated income of Rs.10,000/- is proposed to be expended. It will be seen that it is contemplated at present to take up only the establishment required for the offices of the Comptroller, the Muzrai Superintendent and the Deputy Commissioners. The appointments in these offices are to be pensionable. As contribution under this head has been waived in the case of the offices of the Comptroller and the Muzrai

Superintendent a pension contribution at 10% has been provided for the establishment to be maintained in the Deputy Commissioner's offices and paid out of Muzrai Funds. In addition, the existing clerical staff in the Taluk offices is proposed to be maintained, pending revision at a future date when more funds are available as the result of further detailed enquiry. The total cost of these proposals will be approximately Rs.9,948/- and thus no amount can at present be made available for the special inspection staff proposed for the inspection and audit of minor institutions. This question will be taken up when, after further enquiry, levy of contributions from the minor institutions is decided upon.

First member's remarks:-
I ~~entertain~~ doubt if a separate inspection staff can be of any use. This should be left to local officers and Committees. Of course the Muzrai Superintendent when a full time officer will be able to do a great deal more.

Until such time as the present proposals mature and the percentage contributions are actually collected, the existing contribution may be allowed to continue and the balance of Rs.3,717/- may be made good in equal proportions from the marginally noted seven institutions which have an annual recurring balance of more than Rs.2000/- a year. The temples of Chamarajesvara at Chamarajnagar and Kalasesvara at Kalasa have been omitted as these are already contributing largely for this purpose.

	Annual savings.
1.Ghati Subramanyaswami.	Rs.2,500 0 0
2.Anjaneyaswami at Kamenhalli.	2,189 0 0
3.Venkataramanaswamy at Talakayilkonda.	2,102 0 0
4.Rishyasringesvara at Kigga.	3,433 1 0
5.Ramadevaru at Chunchinkatte.	4,700 0 0
6.Ramesvara at Keladi.	3,180 0 0
7.Boganandisvara at Nandi.	2,697 10 0

31.1.46

Muzrai Supt.

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Until such time as the present proposals mature and the percentage contributions are actually collected, the existing contribution may be allowed to continue and the balance of Rs.3,717/- may be made good in equal proportions from the marginally noted seven institutions which have an annual recurring balance of more than Rs.2000/- a year. The temples of Chamarajeswara at Chamarajnagar and Kalasesvara at Kalas have been omitted as these are already contributing largely for this purpose.

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4.Rishyasringesvara at Kigga.	3,433 1 0
5.Ramadevaru at Chunchinkatte.	4,700 0 0
6.Rameswara at Keladi.	3,180 0 0
7.Boganandisvara at Nandi.	2,697 10 0

B A N G A L O R E.

Dated 9th December 1915.

13

Dear Sir,

With reference to your D.O. of yesterday's date, I herein enclose the information available in the office and hope that this will answer the purpose.

Yours sincerely,

To

B. V. Lakshmana Rao, Esquire,

Assistant Commissioner,

Dewan's Office.

Statement T

STATEMENT OF BALANCE, RECEIPTS, EXPENDITURE ETC., FOR 1913-14 AS COMPILED FROM THE DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION REPORTS.

Districts.	Opening balance on 1st July 1913.	Receipts during 1913-14	Total.	Expenditure during 1913-4.	Closing balance on 30th June 14.	Cost of Establishment. (Approximate)	Remarks.
1. Bangalore.	1,55,973	34,407	1,90,380	53,779	1,36,602		
2. Mysore.	5,22,080	2,35,628	7,57,708	2,09,173	5,48,535		
3. Kolar.	1,48,315	34,800	1,83,115	23,731	1,59,384	4,701	
4. Tumkur.	1,18,606	20,125	1,38,731	12,522	1,26,209	3,127	
5. Chitaldrug.	27,331	11,821	39,152	8,648	30,503	2,070	
6. Hassan.	1,99,243	35,340	2,34,583	26.528	2,08,055		
7. Shimoga.	2,24,976	44,619	2,69,595	40,382	2,29,213	7,250	
8. Kadur.	3,44,318	46,186	3,90,504	31,770	3,58,734	6,744	
	17,40,842	4,62,926		4,06,533	17,97,235	23,892	
Palace Institutions.		61,837		61,837		30871 (only 7 months)	
Mathas.		66,331		66,331		5,820 (of only 2 months)	
Mahommedan Institutions.		30,707		30,707			
Institutions outside the State.		35,058		35,058		3236 (Tirupatichatrams Benares chatram)	
		6,56,859		6,00,466			

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Statement II

STATEMENT OF BALANCE, RECEIPTS, EXPENDITURE etc., FOR 1913-14 AS COMPILED FROM THE DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION REPORTS.

Districts.	Opening balance on 1st July 1913.	Receipts during 1913-4.	Total.	Expenditure during 1913-4.	Closing balance on 30th June 1914	Cost of Establishment. (approximate)	Remarks.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Bangalore.	1,66,725	37,930	2,04,655	48,682	1,55,973		
2. Mysore.	5,15,308	2,52,515	7,67,823	2,45,744	5,22,079		
3. Kolar.	1,48,315	34,800	1,83,115	23,731	1,59,384	4,701	
4. Tumkur.	1,18,606	20,125	1,38,731	12,522	1,26,209	3,127	
5. Chitaldrug.	55,925	18,105	74,030	19,413	54,617	2,070	
6. Hassan.	1,71,368	33,195	2,04,563	25,361	1,79,202		
7. Shimoga.	2,10,480	50,956	2,61,436	36,572	2,24,864	7,250	
8. Kadur.	3,37,835	36,353	3,74,188	29,871	3,44,317	6,744	
	17,24,562	4,83,979	22,08,541	4,41,896	17,66,645	23,892	
(1) Palace Muzrai Institutions.		61,837 (1)		61,837 (1)		(1) 30871 (only 7 months)	
(2) Mahommedan Institutions.		66,331 (2)		66,331 (2)		(2) 5820 (only 2 months)	
(3) Institutions outside the State.		30707 (3)		30707 (3)		(3) 3 -	
		35,058 (4)		35,058 (4)		(4) 3236 (Tirupati Devasthanam charges)	
		6,77,912		6,35,829			

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STATEMENT III

No.	District.	Name of the institution.	Annual income.			Expenditure every year.			Annual saving.			Remarks.
1.	Bangalore.	Ranganatha Swami temple at Tirumale.	2934	13	2:	1293	3	4:	1641	9	10	
2.	"	Ghati Subrahmanyaswami.	4000	0	0	1500	0	0	2500	0	0	
3.	"	Gangadhareswaraswami at Sivaganga.	2915	0	0	1570	0	0	1345	0	0	
4.	Head Quarters.	Brindavanam at Calcutta.	4800	0	0	3735	0	0	1065	0	0	
5.	Tumkur.	Damodar Doss' Charities.	3226	0	0	2087	0	0	1139	0	0	
6.	"	Anjaneyaswami at Kyamenahalli.	3093	0	0	904	0	0	2189	0	0	
7.	Kolar.	Bhoganandeswara at Nandi.	4197	10	0	1500	0	0	2697	10	0	
8.	"	Adinarayanaswami at Yellodu.	3758	0	0	☒66	8	0	3691	8	0	☒Scale not fixed. Rathotsava expenditure only.
9.	"	Venkataramanaswami at Talakayakonda. - - - -	2150	0	0	48	0	0	2102	0	0	--Do.--
10.	"	Venkataramanaswami at Gadidam.	1732	0	0	700	0	0	1032	0	0	
11.	"	Vidura Aswatha. - - -	1500	0	0	500	0	0	1000	0	0	
12.	Kadur.	Rishyasringeswara at Kigga.	7806	9	0	4373	8	0	3433	1	0	
13.	"	Kalaseswara at Kalasa.	14343	0	0	9160	0	0	5183	0	0	
14.	Mysore.	Narayanaswami at Melkote.	21000	0	0	19500	0	0	1500	0	0	
15.	"	Lakshminarasimhaswami at Seringapatam. - - - -	2300	0	0	1250	0	0	1050	0	0	
16.	"	Nowl Krishna Doss Charities.	1500	0	0	250	0	0	1250	0	0	
17.	"	Ramadevaru at Chunchankatte.	5800	0	0	1100	0	0	4700	0	0	
18.	"	Srikanteswaraswami at Nanjangud.	27183	9	6	25391	4	0	1792	5	6	
19.	"	Chamarajeswaraswami at Chamarajanagar. - - - -	23000	0	0	16000	0	0	7000	0	0	
20.	Shimoga.	Rameswara at Keladi. - -	3800	0	0	620	0	0	2180	0	0	

14															
15		2	Narasimhaswami at Sibi	3220	.	.	2087	.	.	1179		.			
16				~~155 11 1~~ 2078	8	5									
17		3	Anjaneya deswami at Garagadakuppe	~~1049 12~~	.		415			634	12	.			
8		4	Lakshminarasimhaswami at Devarayadurga	1000	.	.	912		11	87	12	1			
19		5	Narasimhadevaru at Moshanahallipatna	1650	.	.	1650	.	.						
20			~~Lakshmidevappaswami Samasthi at Gubbi~~	1121	.	.	1121	.	.						
21		6	Narasimhaswami at Hatyal	1615	.	.	509	.	.	1106	.	.			
		7	Anjaneyaswami at Hyanenahalli	3093	.	.	904	.	.	2189	.	.			
				18743											
	Kolar District														
22		1	Kodandaramaswami at Bowringpet	1004	.	.	212	.	.	792	.	.			
23		2	Ramalingeswara at Avani	2300	.	.	1800	.	.	500	.	.			
24			Bhoganandeswara at Nandi	4187	10	.	1500	.	.	2697	10	.	✓		
25			~~Lakshmana at Chikkaballapura~~	1307	13	2	1040	.	.	267	13	2			
26		3	Anjaneyaswami at Mulbagal	2261	5	8	1443	3	10	818	1	10			
27			~~Mayuragiriswami Mahima~~	1183	10	3	.	.	.	.	.	.			
28			Sripadarajaswami Mahima	1316	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.			
29			Hyderkalli Durga	1075	11	.	1075	11	.	.	.	.			
30		4	Sri Venkataramanaswami at Tirupati	1469 2500	12	4	635 1800	10	.	834 700	2	4			
31		5	Adinarayanaswami at Yellodu	3758	.	.	66	8	.	3691	9	.		Scale not fixed. Rates given for reference only.		
32			Venkataramanaswami at Guttahalli	2500	.	.	1800	.	.	700	.	.			
33			Venkataramanaswami at Talakayalkonda	2150	.	.	48	.	.	2102	.	.	✓	Do	

STATEMENT IV

			~~Kadaweduwa at Kadaweduwa~~													
44	Kadawa District.	✓	~~Dattabēya at Dattabēya~~	36½ 1200	.	.	1200	.	.		.	.				
45		1 ✓	Someswara at Sompura.		.		.	.								
46		✓	Venkatēsvara at Megur	2250	.	.	2000	.	.	250	.	.				
			~~Venkatēsvara at Mahige~~													
		✓	~~Hacibaspati Matt~~	3160	.	.	2500	.	.							
48		3 ✓	Rishyasringeswara at Rigga	7806 ~~8016~~	9	. ~~7~~	4373 ~~4373~~	8	.	3433 ~~3642~~	1 ~~8~~	. ~~7~~	✓			
49		✓	Sringeri Matha	.	-	-	.	-	-	.	-	-				
50		4 ✓	Kalaseswara at Kaluta	14343	.	.	9160	-	.	5183	-	.				
		5 ✓	Bhavan[illegible]													
		✓	~~[illegible]~~													

107			[illegible] at Tumkabalu	1960	.	.	1476	.	.	474	. .
108	1		Gopalakrishnadevaru at Angadi	1934	.	3	1734	.	3	200	. .
109			Venkatesamma at Mandagadde								
110	11		Aswathanarayana at Malipatti								
111	12		Malikarjuna at Mirjalladka	1671	12	.	1571	12	.	100	. .
112	13		Rameswara at Heladi	3800	.	.	620	.	.	3180	. .
	14		Renukamba at Chandrapatti	2600	.	.	2600	.	.	.	. .
113	15		Anjaneya devaru at Hunali	1000	.	.	394	14	3	605	1 9
114	16		Rangamatha devaru at Sonda	1888	8	.	1868	8	2	19	15 10
11	17		Ramadevaru at Mundavali	1000	.	.	899	.	.	101	

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Nº of Institutions having a Savings of Rs 1000/- and above per annum.

Nº This list is prepared from the information & statements of Inamdari Institutions received from 37 Talukas and other available data in the Inamdari Supdt and Comptroller's offices. The list is only approximate and subject to revision on receipt of statements from the other Talukas.

13/1.16.

Hassan (Contd)

		Basaleswara and Kalleswara at Muthukondavahalli	1000	-	-		-	-		-	-	
95		Venkatramanaswami at Amaragiri										
96	Shimoga District	Venkatramana devaru at Hediga	1004	-	-	894	-	-	110	-	-	
97		Venkatramanaswami at Pillangere		-	-							
98	✓	Agnoreswara at Ikkeri										
99		Madhavanapati at Sagar		-	-							
00		Subrahmanyeswara at Keravalli										
01	✓	Hindlu Sangara Matha										
0		Anna Chattram at Anjanbi	1608	-	-	1608	-	-	-	-	-	
03		Keshava devaru at Hadipa	6824	8	-	6824	8	-	-	-	-	
104	✓	Hutchamaryaswami at Shikarpur	1300	-	-	1100	-	-	200	-	-	
05	✓	Neelakanteswara at Nagar										
106		Rama										

Mysore District

51		Narasimhaswami at Maddur	1073	.	.	620	.	.	453	.	.	
52		Narayanaswami at Melkote	21000	.	.	19500	.	.	1500	.	.	
53		Chattram at Seringapatam	3700	.	.	3650	.	.	50	.	.	
54		Ranganathaswami at Seringapatam	8200	.	.	7740	.	.	460	.	.	
55		Gangadhareswara at S. Patam	2500	.	.	2066	.	.	434	.	.	
56		Lakshmi Narasimhaswami at do	2300	.	.	1250	.	.	1050	.	.	✓
57		Pete Lakshmi Narayanaswami do	1500	.	.	900	.	.	700	.	.	
58		Yoganarasimhaswami at Melkote	2400	.	.	1600	.	.	800	.	.	
59		Venkatramanaswami at Kanigiatta	1000	.	.	782	.	.	218	.	.	
60		Janardhanaswami at Mandya	1000	.	.	700	.	.	300	.	.	
61		Chandramouleswaraswami	1200	.	.	1200	.	.	.	.	.	
62		Nowk Krishna Dass Chantier	1500	.	.	250	.	.	1250	.	.	✓
63		Kasi Visveswara at Gosayighat	1750	.	.	1150	.	.	600	.	.	
64		Malleswaraswami at Krishnarajapet	1300	.	.							
65		Ramadevaru at Chunchankatte	5900	.	.	1100	.	.	4700	.	.	✓
66		Mallikarjuna at Mudakatore	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
67		Gunjanarasimha at T. Narsipur	1000	.	.	958	4	.	41	12	.	
68		Chattram at Yelwal	1032	.	.	972	.	.	60	.	.	
69		do at Varuna	1400	.	.	1100	.	.	300	.	.	
70		Panakala Matha	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
71		Jumma Masjid at Mysore	2100	.	.	2000	.	.	100	.	.	
72		Chattram at T. Narsipur	1555	.	.	1519	.	.	36	.	.	
		Agastheswaraswami at do + other temples	3375 ~~1900~~	.	.	~~1200~~	.	.	347 ~~700~~	.	.	
		~~Narasimhaswami Matha~~	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	

	Kolar District (Contd)													
34		4	Venkatramana Swami at Gadidam	1732	-	-	700	-	-	1032	-	-	✓	
35			Vidura Aswatha	1800	-	-	500	-	-	1000	-	-	✓	
36			~~Ishapagni Vadeswara at Tirumpati~~	1320	14	-	1320	14	-	-	-	-		
37			Mokshesa at Kolar	3300	-	-	3300	-	-	-	-	-		
38			Vinupakshesvara at Vinupakshipura											
	Chitaldurg District													
39		1	Harihareswara at Harihar	1000	-	-	932	-	-	68	-	-		
40		2	Rangandha Swami at Honnenahalli	1100	-	-	500	-	-	600	-	-		
41		3	Thippe Rudra devaru at Nayakanhatti	1000	-	-	400	-	-	600	-	-		Scale fixed.
42		4	Lakshmi Narasimha at Honnedevarapura.											
43		5	Thyagarajeswara at Hiriyur	1000	-	-	485	-	-	515	-	-		
			~~Hattabeda or Bahubalaswami~~											
			~~Sravana Belgola~~											

Statement III

No.	District	Name of the Institution	Annual income			Expenditure every year			Annual Saving			Remarks.
1	Bangalore	Ranganatha Swami temple at Tirumala	2934	13	2	1293	3	4	1641	9	10	
2		Ghate Subrahmanya Swami	4000	.	.	1500	.	.	2500	.	.	
3		Sri Sivaganga Matha.	6283	.	.	6085	.	.	198	.	.	
4	3	Gangadhareswara Swami at Sivaganga	2915 ~~3335~~	.	.	1570 ~~2756~~	.	.	1345 ~~69~~	.	.	✓
5		Matha ~~of~~ Rajapur	1150	2	3	798	9	.	361	9	3	
6.	11	Appanney Swami temple at Mahur	1000	-	.	465	-	.	535	.	.	
7		Danga at Channapatna	1454	6	.	1115	4	.	339	2	.	
8		Chattram at Bidadi.	1120	-	.	1100	-	.	20	.	.	
9	1	Gopala Krishna & Venugopala at	1200	.	.	1000	-	.	200	.	.	
	Head Quarters	10 Varadaraja Swami at Channapatna Thavalu	1000	-	.	-	.	.	.	.	.	
18		Brindavanam at Calcutta	4800	-	.	3735	.	.	1065	.	.	✓
12		Tirupati Charities	12644	-	.	12500	.	.	144	.	.	
13		Benares Charities.	2893	3	.	2808	-	.	75	3	.	
14		[illegible]										
	Tumkur District.											
17	14	Siddalingeswara Swami at Yedi Yur	1000	.	.	394	.	.	606	.	.	

Statement IV

No	District	No of Institutions	Undistributed			Distributed			Total		
1	Mysore	24	219020	7	4	245192	0 7 3	464212	7	11	
2	Hassan	10	32726	1	6	104748	7	8	137474	9	2
3	Chitaldrug	3	4055	10	10	10250	.	.	14305	10	10
4	Shimoga	5	36081	4	8	49502	4	4	85583	9	.
5	Bangalore & 1 9 Mrs	8	37895	1	8	31900	.	.	69795	1	8
6	Tumkur	4	36683	11	11	31700	.	.	68383	11	11
7	Kadur	4	32937	11	11	165163	9	9	198101	5	8
8	Kolar	6	18466	14	2	40700	.	.	59166	14	2
	Total	6		0			6			4	
			41[illegible]67-0-0			79156-6-4			109[illegible]-6-4		

1109-14-11

7709-16-11

---:o:--- HASSAN DISTRICT ---:o:---

S.No.	Name of Institution.	Amount. Uninvested	Amount. Invested.	Total.	Remarks.
1.	Sri Sravanabelagola Matt, Channarayapatna Taluk. - - -	6605-13-8	23,000 0 0	29605-13-8	
2.	Channakesavaswami temple, Belur Taluk. - - - - -	6630-11-2	4,030 4 10	10661-0-0	
3.	Bisle Ramadevaru Chattram. - -	2141-8-2	4,000 0 0	6141-8-2	
4.	Chaturbhuja Pattabhi Ramaswami temple Hole Narasipur. - -	6963-12-3	5,918 2 10	12881-15-1	
5.	Sri Uttaradi Matt, Hole Narasipur Taluk. - - - - -		45,000 0 0	45000-0-0	
6.	Amaragiri Venkataramanaswami temple at Malakal-Tirupati, Arsikere Taluk		4,000 0 0	4000-0-0	
7.	Barahazar Santarpane, Manjarabad.	493-7-3	12,800 0 0	13293-7-3	
8	Chattram at Hassan	7709-14-11		7709-16-11	

---:o: MYSORE DISTRICT :o:---

S.No.	Name of Institution.	Amount. Uninvested.	Invested.			Total.	Remarks.
1.	Sri Chamarajeswaraswami temple, Chamarajanagar Taluk.	18477-1-5.	82,098	3	8	100575-5-1	
2.	Sri Ramadevaru temple, Chunchinkatte, Yedatore Taluk.	15192-12-3	15,601	10	0	30796-6-3	
3.	Honnadevi temple, Sosale, T.Narasipur Taluk.	4473-14-7	30,102	13	2	34576-11-9	
4.	Sri Mallikarjuna Swami temple at Mudukatore, T.Narasipur Taluk.	2781-6-6	8,002	10	4	10783-15-10	
5.	Sri Mallikarjuna Swami temple at Ukkalagere, T.Narasipur Taluk.		6,300	0	0	6300-0-0	
6.	Tripurasundariamma at Mugur. T.Narasipur Taluk. - -	2359-4-4.	11,337	6	5	13696-10-9	
7.	Sri Vyasarayaswami Matt at Sosale, T.Narasipur Taluk.	-11839-5-2	12,000	0	0	23839-5-	

8.	Kikkeri Subbraya's Chattra, Krishnarajpet Taluk.	2504-12-6.	21,892	14	10	24,397-11-4
91	Sri Srikanteswaraswami temple at Nanjangud.	4661-10-8.	13,243	13	11	17,905-8-7
10.	Sri Ranganathaswami temple at Sreerangapatam.	1693-8-8	4,228	14	8	5,922-7-4
11.	Sri Tirunarayanaswami temple at Melkote, Seringapatam Taluk.	8408-8-3	5,800	0	0	14,208-8-3
12.	Sri Pete Lakshminarayanaswami temple at Seringapatam.	2673-3-0	20,000	0	0	22,673-3-0
13.	Gosayi Ghat Kasivisweswara Swami.	4674-10-8	8,000	0	0	12,674-10-8
14	Sri Bhavoramaleswaraswami	5547-8-7				5,547-8-7
15	Anna chattram at Seringapatam	6026-12-1				6,026-12-1
16	Gangadhareswara at Seringapatam	4731-5-7	1254-0-0.			5,985-5-7 ~~4731-~~
17	Lakshminarasimha Swami "	3943-10-8	3279-7-0.			7,223-1-8
18	Jogaranasimhaswami at Melkote	5859-15-4				5,859-15-4
		~~21666-5-7~~ 10,5849-5-3				

---:o: MYSORE DISTRICT :o:---

S.No.	Name of Institution.	Amount. Uninvested.	Amount. Invested.	Total.	Remarks.
1.	Sri Chamarajeswaraswami temple, Chamarajanagar Taluk.	18477-1-5	82,098 3 8	100575-5-1	✓
2.	Sri Ramadevaru temple, Chunchinkatte, Yedatore Taluk.	15192-12-3	15,601 10 0	30796-6-3	✓
3.	Honnadevi temple, Sosale, T.Narasipur Taluk.	4473-14-7	30,102 13 2	34576-11-9	✓
4.	Sri Mallikarjuna Swami temple at Mudukatore, T.Narasipur Taluk.	2781-6-6	8,002 10 4	10783-15-10	✓
5.	Sri Mallikarjuna Swami temple at Ukkalagere, T.Narasipur Taluk.		6,300 0 0	6300-0-0	✓
6.	Tripurasundariamma at Mugur, T.Narasipur Taluk.	2359-4-4.	11,337 6 5	13696-10-9	✓
7.	Sri Vyasarayaswami Mutt at Sosale, T.Narasipur Taluk.	11839-5-2	12,000 0 0	23839-5-2	✓
8.	Kikkeri Subbraya's Chattra.				

19 Nowl Krishna Dass Charities.	22312-10-11		22312-10-11
20. Chatram at Jedatone	4494-9-6	263-3-7	4757-13-1
21. V. Chenigarayaswami at Kadiram	5632-9-4.		5632-9-4 ✓
22. Agastheswara at Tirunakuolu	3259-1-2	1496-15-0.	4756-0-2 ✓
23. Anandeswara & Bhikshesvara	4577-3-5	290-0-0.	4867-3-5
24 Palace Murrai Institutions	72894-15-9.		72894-15-9
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	11871-2-7	2050-2-7	4582-7-4-8
	105849-5-3	[illegible]	3487-11-3
	219020-7-4	245192-0-7	464212-7-11

219020-7-4
245192-0-7
464212-7-11

---:o: SHIMOGA DISTRICT :o:---

S.No.	Name of Institution.	Amount. Uninvested.	Amount. Invested.	Total	Remarks.
1.	Renukamba temple at Chandragutti, Sorab Taluk. - - -	2391-4-2.	6,709 15 0	9101-3-2	
2.	Keladi Rameswaradevaru temple, Sagar Taluk. - - -	13921-11-9.	21,015 9 4	34937-5-1	
3.	Rameswara and Ganapathi temples at Tirthahalli. - - -	7061-4-5.	11,276 12 0	18328-0-5	
4.	Sri Subramanyadevaru temple at Kasarahalli, Tirthahalli Taluk.	4919-13-8.	10,000 0 0	14919-13-8	
5.	Venkataramanaswami at Pillangere	7797-2-8	500-0-0.	8297-2-8	
		36081.4.8	49502.4.4	85583.9.0	

---:o:-- TUMKUR DISTRICT --:o:---

S.No.	Name of Institution.	AMOUNT. Uninvested.	AMOUNT. Invested.	Total.	Remarks.
1.	Sri Narasimhaswami temple at Hatyal, Tiptur Taluk.	10239-3-10	6000 0 0	16239-3-10	
2.	Anjaneyaswami temple at Kyamenahalli, Koratagere Sub Taluk.	10309-1-0	16700 0 0	27009-1-0	
3.	Damodardoss charities in the Kunigal Taluk.	12154-13-6.	9000 0 0	21154-13-6	
4	Siddalingeswara at Jediyur	3980-9-7		3980-9-7	
				68383-11-11	
		36,683.11.11	31,700-0.0	68383.11.11	

---:o: SHIMOGA DISTRICT :o:---

S.No.	Name of Institution.	Amount. Uninvested.	Amount. Invested.	Total	Remarks.
1.	Renukamba temple at Chandragutti, Sorab Taluk. - - -	2391-4-2	6,709 15 0	9101-3-2	
2.	Keladi Rameswaradevaru temple, Sagar Taluk. - - -	13921-11-9	21,015 9 4	34937-5-1	
3.	Rameswara and Ganapathi temples at Tirthahalli. - - -	7051-4-5.	11,276 12 0	18328-0-5	
4.	Sri Subramanyadevaru temple at Kasarahalli, Tirthahalli Taluk.	4919-13-8	10,000 0 0	14919-13-8	
5.	Venkataramanaswami at Pillangere	7797-2-8	500-0-0.	8297-2-8	
		36081.4.8	49502.4.4	85583.9.0	

9	11	Chennarayapatna	1080-13-2	2500-0—0.	3580-13-2
10	Prasanna Lakshmanaya.	Ramanal	1100-0-11	3500-0—0.	4600-0-11
			32726.1.6	104748.7.8	137476.9.

---:o: KOLAR DISTRICT :o:---

S.No.	Name of Institution.	AMOUNT		Total.	Remarks
		Uninvested.	Invested.		
1.	Sri Venkataramanaswami temple at Chicka Tirupati, Malur Taluk.	3962-5-1	8,500 0 0	12462 5 1	
2.	Gadidam Sri Venkataramanaswami temple, Bagepalli Taluk.	2723-10-9	8,500 0 0	11223.10.9	
3.	Chattram at Chickaballapur.	1374-8-9	4,700 0 0	6074 8 9	
4.	Sri Bhoganandeswaraswami temple Chickaballapur Taluk.	2452-11-1	12,500 0 0	14952 11 1	
5.	Sri Venkataramanaswami temple at Guttahalli, Bowringpet Taluk.	2360-14-5	6,500 0 0	8860.14.5	
6	Dodda Kurugodu Viduvanvalla	5592-12-1		5592 12-1	
		18466.14.2	40700.0.0	59166 14 2	

B

13

aintained in Mysore Superintendent, Comptroller
Mysore Funds.

Source from which paid	Remarks.
Debitable to Sri Kalleshwara Swami Temple at Kalasa. Claim for leave allowances & Pension Contribution waived in G.O. No. 4225 dt 28.3.1906. Vyasaraya Matha Swarnagiri Matha.	
Debitable to Kalasa temple funds Claim for leave allowances & Pension Contribution waived.	
Debitable to Sri Chamarajeshwara Swami Temple at Chamarajanagar.	
Debitable to (1) Ramanathapura Chattra.	40-0-0
(2) Birla	40-0-0
(3) Belur Temple	40-0-0
(4) Shravanabelgola Matha	100-0-0
(5) Banashankari Sankarapura	80-0-0

Statement Showing the Clerical Establishment and Salaries Commissioner's Office

Office	Designation	Pay	Pension Contn	T
Municipal Superintendent's Office				
	Clerk	30		30 .
	Do	25		25 .
	Agamick	20		20 .
	Do	20		20 .
	Clerk	15		15 .
	Do	15-1-20		18 12
				128 12
Comptroller's Office				
	Accountant	345		41 4
	Do	25		25 .
				66 4
Deputy Comrs' Offices				
Mysore District	Head Munshi	35-1-40		38 12
	1st clerk	25		25 .
	Third clerk	20		20 .
	Fourth clerk	15		15 .
	Peon	6		6 .
Mysore District Treasury	Accountant (Temporary)	25		25 .
				129 12
Hassan District.				
	Clerk	25		25 .

Sapoto office

Revised Scale

Dep. Clerk	50-4-70	65-0-0
2nd munshi	30-3-45	41-4-0
Hd acctt	50-4-70	65-0-0
Dep "	30-3-45	41-4-0
Junior "	25-1-30	28-12-0
"	25-1-30	28-12-0
Agency	26-0-0	25-0-0
"	25-0-0	25-0-0
U. matt clerk	25-0-0	25-0-0
S matt clerk	15-1-20	18-12-0
		363-12-0

Comptroller's office

Accountant	60-0-0
"	40-0-0
Rs	100-0-0

Sanctioned for Rs.

No. dated in Govt. Progs.

WD 024 -GPB—2,500—11-1-19

Maintained in Several Taluk Offices as Funds.

Source from which paid	Remarks
ebitable to the funds of the Sri ounipathiswara Swami Temple at Kanamur.	
ebitable to Sri Narayanaswami Temple at Melkote.	
Do Ranganathaswami Temple	
ebitable to (1) Elwal Chattra 5-0-0 (2) Varuna 5-0-0	
bitable to Sri Chamarajeswara wami Temple at Chamarajanagar.	
bitable to (1) Maddur Chattra 3-0-0 (2) Mandya 7-0-0	
Do (1) Tirumakudlu 6-0-0 (2) Agastheswaraswami 1-0-0 (3) Gunja Narasimha 1-0-0 (4) Vyasaraya Mutha 4-0-0	
(1) Yedatore Chattram 5-0-0 (2) Chandigal Krishna Swami Temple 5-0-0	

P.T.O

ument Maintained in Several Taluk Offices of Mysore Dists.

Source from which paid			Remarks.
Debitable to	(1) Chattram at Gramas	6-0-0	
	(2) Hattram	4-0-0	
Do	Do		
Do	(1) Belur Chattram	3-0-0	
	(2) Belur Temple	7-0-0	
Do	(1) Amritheswar Chattram	5-0-0	
	(2) Banawar "	5-0-0	
Do	(1) Channarayapatna "	3-0-0	
	(2) Sravanabelgola Matt	7-0-0	
Do	(1) Nilakanteswara temple	4-0-0	
	(2) Lakshmi Narasimha "	1-0-0	
Do	Chattram at Ramanathapur		
Do	Sri Sivaganga Matha		

31.1.16

Ramaramaiah
Mysore Supt.

Statement showing the Clerical establis
out

Office	Designation	Pay	Pension Contribu	T
Hassan Taluk	Gumasta	10 . . .		10
Manjarabad	Do	10 . . .		10
Belur	Do	10 . . .		10 .
Arasikere	Do	10		10 .
Channarayapatna	Do	10 .		10
Hole-Narsipur	Allowance to Jumadar	5		5 .
Arakalgud	Do	3 8 . . .		3 8
Nelamangala.	Gumasta	12		12 .
		169 8		169 8

Statement showing the clerical establish
out of the

Office	Designation	Pay	Pension Contribu	Tota
Nanjanpud Taluk Office	Gumasta	9		9
French-Rocks Sub Taluk	Do.	10 .		10
Seringapatam Taluk	Do	15 .		15
Mysore	Do	10 .		10
Chamarajanagar	Head Gumasta	15 .		15
	2nd Gumasta	8 .		8
Mandya.	Gumasta	10 .		10
T. Narsipore	Do	12 .		
Yedatore	Do	10		10

Statemcnt B

Existing.		Pay.			Proposed.		Minimum.			Maximum			Average.			Remarks.
usrai Funds.					Lusrai Funds.											
Clerk.	-	30	0	0	Second Clerk.	-	30	3		45			41	4	0	
	-	25	0	0	Second Lunshy.	-	30	3		45			41	4	0	
Agamik.	-	30	0	0	Senior Accountant.		50	4		70			65	0	0	
	-	20	0	0	Junior Accountant		30	3		45			41	4	0	
Vyaseraya Katt	Clerk	15	0	0		"	25	1		30			28	12	0	
Sivaganga Katt	Clerk					"	25	1		50			28	12	0	
15-1-20		18	12	0	Agamik.		20	plus 5		20plus5			25	0	0	An allowance of Rs.5/- to each of the Agamiks is proposed as they have been drawing the present pay for more than 20 years. Besides they are very good at their work
						"	20	" 5		20	" 5		25	0	0	
Total.		128	12	0	Total.		280	plus 30	5	plus 5			296	4	0	

Net income. Rs.167-8-0 per month.

SSH.

MUSRAI SUPERINTENDENT

C 1

Existing	Pay	Proposed	No.	Average	Maximum	Cost	Remarks
Comptroller's office		**Comptroller's office**					
Accountant 30-3 45'		Asst. accountant	50	3	65	61 4	
" 25' a a	66 4	Accountant	30	3	45	41 4	
		"	30		30	30 -	
Mazrai Superintendent's office		"	30		30	30 "	
Clerk 30-0-0.		"	25'		25'	25' "	
" 25'-0-0							
Agamik 20-0-0			Rs 165		195'	187 8	
do 20-0-0.							
Clerk, V. Mathà 15'-0-0.		Mazrai Deputy's office	40		315'	296 4	(Vide Statement attached & the note re the rank & status of the Mazrai Deputy) Copy put up herewith
" S. Mathà 15'-1-20	128 12.						
		Mazrai Dep. Comm's	1				
Mazrai Dep. Comm's office.							
Asst. Clerk 21'-1-4a		Asst Clerk ~~35'-0-4a~~	35'	1	40	38 12	

Statement B.

"	20-0-0		"	20	20	20	"
"	15'-0-0		"	15'	15'	15'	"
Pem	6-0-0.		Pem.	6	6	6	"
Acctt., &c Treasy	25'-0-0/Temporary	129 12					
			Rs	101	106	104	12

Hassan Dy. Comrs. Office.

Clerk	25'-0-0.	25'	Hassan Dep. Comrs.	25'	25'	25'	"
Total Rs		349 12.	Shimoga Dy. Comrs.	30	30	30	"
Cost of Taluk Cutcherry maintained		p	Total Rs	561	671	643	8 per mensem.
	Total Rs	519 4 8	or Rs 2	or per annum			

N.B. — The Dy. Comrs have also been allowed the Establishment for No. 1405-15/L.R 203-1-2 One Peon is Streiken to require in other Cases.

Excess of one Rs 20/- pair for work (vide Govt Proc. 7th Sept 1912. Para 7). Shimoga and Hassan. No

Addl Pension Contribution for the Staff employed in the Dy. Comrs office 16 "

Cutcherry now maintained in Taluk offices 16 8

Total Rs 829 0 per mensem or Rs 9948 per annum —

31.1.16

Chief Accountant
Mysore Sup[t]

IV. Constitution of a

MUZRAI ESTABLISHMENT FUND.

The Council are of opinion that in order to meet the charges of special establishments maintained for purposes of Muzrai work in the offices of the Muzrai Superintendent, the Comptroller, the Deputy Commissioners of Districts and Taluk Offices, a contribution of 5 per cent on the annual income of major institutions and ~~6~~ 3 per cent on the annual income of minor institutions may be levied, except in the case of institutions where there is not a sufficient margin of surplus. This fund, which is roughly calculated to yield about Rs.15,000/- per annum, may be called the "MUZRAI ESTABLISHMENT FUND" and may take the place of the contributions now being levied from certain institutions only. When this Fund is fully constituted it will be possible to meet therefrom the whole cost of the said establishments which is now partly met from the contributions referred to above and partly from State Funds.

19.8.16

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

MUZRAI ESTABLISHMENT FUND.

RECEIPTS.	Rs.	EXPENDITURE.	Rs.
At present.		**At present.**	
From contributions levied from certain temples and Chattrams.	6,231	Muzrai Superintendent's Office. - - -	1,545
		Comptroller's Office. -	795
		Deputy Commissioner's Offce.	1,857
After reorganization.		Taluk Offices. - -	2,034
			6231
Estimated receipts by a levy of an uniform percentage charge on the income of institutions.			
From Major Institutions at 5% - - - - - -	13,000	**After reorganization.**	
From Minor Institutions at 3% - - - - - -	2,000	Muzrai Superintendent's Office. - - -	4,245
		Comptroller's Office. -	795
		Deputy Commissioner's Office	1,857
		Taluk OfficeS. - -	2,034
		Special agency for inspection under Muzrai Superintendent. - - -	3,280
	15,000		12,211

Note:-- Thus the increased expenditure will be Rs.5,980/-, leaving an estimated balance of Rs.2789/- which may be utilized for the improvement of the establishment of other offices. Until this Fund is fully constituted, the increased expenditure now proposed may be debited to certain specified institutions which are now leaving a large unexpended surplus annually.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE
GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF
OF MYSORE.

READ:--

Government Proceedings No.2066-7/Muz. F.652-12-1 dated 16th May 1913, appointing a Committee consisting of Messrs. C. Srikantesvara Aiyar, Inspector General of Police and G. Aravamudu Iyengar, Muzrai Superintendent for studying and submitting a report on the working of the Muzrai Department.

2. Letter No.6/S.C. dated 26th January 1914 from the Members of the Committee submitting for the orders of Government a memorandum dealing with the reorganization of the Muzrai Department and among other matters, the necessity that exists for placing on an efficient and satisfactory basis the establishments attending to Muzrai business in the various offices.

ORDER THEREON: NO. 2538-49 Dd 2-4-191
Muz 694-15-1

The Government observe that the question of the establishments to be maintained in the various offices specially for Muzrai work requires to be placed

on a satisfactory basis. At present there is no guiding principle in the allocation of hands or in the allotment of funds to meet the cost. The clerical and other assistance provided will have to be commensurate with the nature and volume of work attended to in the various offices and the cost will have to be borne by all the institutions benefiting by the service equitably according to their capacity.

2. The Government are accordingly of opinion that in order to meet the charges of such establishments maintained in the offices of the Muzrai Superintendent, the Comptroller, the Deputy Commissioners of Districts and Taluk Offices, a percentage contribution on the annual income of major and minor institutions should be levied, except in the case of institutions where there is not a sufficient margin of surplus. For the present the proportion of this levy will be tentatively fixed at 5 per cent on the income of major institutions and 3 per cent on that of the minor institutions. This fund which will be known as the "MUZRAI ESTABLISHMENT FUND" will take the place of the contributions which are now being levied from certain institutions only, and will be utilized wholly for meeting the cost of such special establishments.

3. A careful preliminary investigation of the income, expenditure, and immediate requirements of the various Muzrai institutions have to be undertaken before the actual resources of the fund can be accurately determined. The Muzrai Superintendent will immediately take up the work and submit a detailed report within six months with a complete scheme of special establishments necessary for carrying on the Muzrai work in the various offices. If, in order to the expeditious completion of this work, any special establishment should be required temporarily by the Muzrai Superintendent, he may submit proposals for the consideration of Government.

13.9.16

12.9.16

For General Secretary to Government.

To

The Deputy Commissioners of Dists.
" Comptroller to Government.
" Muzrai Superintendent in Mysore.
" Members of the Committee.

S. O.

Constitution of a Muzrai Establishment Fund.

No. 2538-49—Muz. (91-15-1, dated 2nd April 1917.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

Read—

Government Proceedings No. 2066-7—Muz. F. 652-12-1, dated 16th May 1913, appointing a Committee consisting of Messrs. C. Srikanteswara Aiyar, Inspector-General of Police, and G. Aravamudu Iyengar, Muzrai Superintendent, for studying and submitting a report on the working of the Muzrai Department.

2. Letter No. 6—S. C., dated 26th January 1914, from the Members of the Committee submitting for the orders of Government a memorandum dealing with the reorganization of the Muzrai Department and among other matters the necessity that exists for placing on an efficient and satisfactory basis the establishments attending to Muzrai business in the various offices.

Order No. 2538-49—Muz. 694-15-1, dated 2nd April 1917.

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2. The Government are accordingly of opinion that in order to meet the charges of such establishments maintained in the offices of the Muzrai Superintendent, the Comptroller, the Deputy Commissioners of Districts and Taluk Offices, a percentage contribution on the annual income of major and minor institutions should be levied, except in the case of institutions where there is not a sufficient margin of surplus. For the present, the proportion of this levy will be tentatively fixed at 5 per cent on the income of major institutions and 3 per cent on that of the minor institutions. This fund which will be known as the *Muzrai Establishment Fund* will take the place of the contributions which are now being levied from certain institutions only, and will be utilized wholly for meeting the cost of such special establishments.

3. A careful preliminary investigation of the income, expenditure, and immediate requirements of the various Muzrai institutions will have to be undertaken before the actual resources of the fund can be accurately determined. The Muzrai Superintendent will immediately take up the work and submit a detailed report within six months with a complete scheme of special establishments necessary for carrying on the Muzrai work in the various offices. If, in order to the expeditious completion of this work, any special establishment should be required temporarily by the Muzrai Superintendent, he may submit proposals for the consideration of Government.

D. M. NARASINGA RAO,
Secy. to Govt., Gen. Dept.

To—The Deputy Commissioners of Districts:
The Comptroller to the Government of Mysore.
The Muzrai Superintendent in Mysore.
The Members of the Committee.

Exd —R. K.

Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

G. O. No. 2538-49—Muz. 694-15-1, dated 2nd April 1917

Constitution of a Muzrai Establishment Fund.

Sanctions the —— by the levy of a percentage contribution on the annual income of Major and Minor Institutions to meet charges of establishments engaged on the Muzrai work in the various offices.

W D 2492—GPB—19-4-17—255